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THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other
Goods that belonged to the deceased Lady Emilia Halket, including
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lately possessed by the said Lady Emilia Halket, are to be SOLD or
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immediately after the roup of the Furniture.

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to preserve the Game on the Marquis of Annandale's Lands and
his own, in the Shires of West Mid. and East Lothians, Fife, Lanark,
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Merchants in Edinburgh, and GEORGE MUAT and CO.
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Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 13th instant, at twelve o'clock
mid-day, and as matters of importance will then be agitated, it is hoped
those concerned will not be absent.

Wm. SPROTT, Factor.
Not to be repeated.

HAT there is to be SOLD by public roup, upon Friday next, the
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The whole GROWING VICTUAL upon the
Land of EGYPT, consisting of Wheat, Bear, Oats, Pease, and a few
Tares. As also, some Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, and several Labouring
Utensils, not formerly disposed of.
The roup to begin precisely at ten o'clock forenoon.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, at Muirhouse, in the parish
of Liberton, upon Tuesday first, being the 14th August 1781.

The Whole STOCKING on the Three Farms which
belonged to the deceased Mr John Richardson farmer, consisting of Wheat,
Barley, Oats, Pease, and Horfes.

THERE is to be SET, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon,
and entered to at Whitsunday next 1782.

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in the barony of Preston, and shire of Berwick. The farm is all inclosed
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and the present tenant is obliged to leave all the straw of the last crop
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Not to be repeated.

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SETS out on Tuesday, August 14, 1781, from WILLIAM WALLACE'S,
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Tuesday and Friday, at four o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Ayr
the same evening. Likewise sets out from JOHN MACKENZIE'S, the
King's Arms, Ayr, on the same mornings, at seven o'clock, and arrives
at Edinburgh the same evening. The Diligences meet at Muirkirk
by noon, and change turns by waiting-horses.

Also a Diligence, on the same construction, will set out from Mr
Mackenzie's, the King's Arms, Ayr, every Saturday morning, by way
of Maybole, Girvan, Ballantrae, and Stranraer, and arrives at Port Patrick
that evening, for the convenience of the Sunday's passage to Ireland,
and returns with the passengers from Ireland on Monday, and arrives
at Ayr that evening, in readiness for the Ayr Diligence to Edinburgh
on Tuesday morning.

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pay three pence halfpenny per mile, children on the lap half price;
each passenger to be allowed 14 lb. of luggage, all above to pay three
halfpence per lb. to Ayr, and two pence halfpenny to Port Patrick.
Parcels below 9 lb. to pay one shilling to Ayr, and one shilling and
eightpence to Port Patrick; all above to pay according to the above
regulations.

N. B. The Proprietors will not be answerable for any Plate, Jewels,
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At LONDON for LEITH,
THE STAR,

James Ritchie Master,

Taking in goods at Hoare's wharf, for Edinburgh,
Leith, and all places adjacent to the
frith of Forth, and will sail with the first
convey, which will be soon.

Abstract of the account published in Holland, of an engagement
on the 30th of May, 1781, between two Dutch frigates the
Castor and the Briel, and two English frigates the Flora
and the Crescent, about 20 Dutch miles (27 English
leagues) from the Gut of Gibraltar.

On Tuesday the 26th of May, at break of day, coming
out of the Straights, we discovered two English frigates steering
for Gibraltar, who, upon seeing us, altered their course,
and made towards us. We immediately hoisted our colours,
and shortened sail to receive them, upon which they tacked
from us, and let fly several signals, seemingly to alarm the frigates
and cutters in the bay, and to get some of them to come
to their assistance. Wherefore, thinking it then improper to
attack them, we stood towards the Barbary shore under an easy
sail, and when we got about half way through the Gut, we
luffed up towards them, and fired several shot, but they neither
appeared inclined to come to action, nor did they shew their
colours. The Castor then gave out the signal for the Briel to
make sail, that they might attack the English frigates, but they
being copper-bottomed, and ours being foul, they shot from us.

We then did not know what to think of them, whether
they would engage us, or wait for a better opportunity; the
wind freshening briskly up, the last appeared to be their intention,
because towards night they shortened sail, during which
time the weather proved to be equally and rainy, but we were
yet in fight. The enemy to windward, stood towards us, we
still under an easy sail; the Castor being the headmost and weather-
most, at half past four, about a cable's length off, received
the broadsides of both frigates. We had designedly not shewn
our colours, in order to bring them nearer to us, upon a supposition
that they would not before that begin the engagement.

The Castor then hoisted her ensign, and answered them with
her larboard side, and all her mucketry bearing up in order to
get them to follow, and to deceive them, giving the Briel, who
was to windward, an opportunity of catching the largest frigate
between us; which the enemy observing, prevented, before it
was completed. There appeared an opportunity for the Castor
to get to windward of her, in which attempt she received
another broadside, which cut her bracings and bowlings to pieces,
and threw her sails aback; that intention was then abandoned,
and each ship engaged her enemy, firing as fast at them
with our cannon and musketry as was practicable. The
great superiority of the ship with which the Castor was engaged,
we soon discovered, from the weight of the balls found on
board, which were of 18 pounders: Our standing and running
rigging being shot away, we no longer had the command of our
vessel, and the weather becoming calm, this inconvenience en-
creased upon us, for the main and fore yards were shot away,
the top-sail yards came down, and the sails were shot to rags.

The enemy also fell thrice athwart our bow, and raked us;
without our being able to bring a gun to bear upon him; yet
in this situation, determined not to remain inactive, we gave
the other frigate engaged with the Briel our starboard guns, in
return for what we had received from her in the beginning of
the action. Three of the Castor's foremost guns were dis-
mounted, the four next in the waist were rendered useless by
the gunwale and the ring-bolts being shot away, two of her after
guns were also disabled, and there remained but three guns
in the twelve of the tier that were useable, and those could only
be fired at distant times; and as the enemy lay ahead of us,
neither those guns, nor any other could be then brought to
bear, by which means we received several shots in through our
bow, which more and more disabled us, while we had the mortifi-
cation to find that we could not repay him in his own coin;
thus being reduced to a most distressing necessity, after having
been engaged almost two hours and an half, so near that twice
we thought to have been on board each other; after our masts
being so much wounded that we expected them to go by the

board; after having lost all our sails and rigging; after the
hull being so much pierced with shot that the water encreased
to seven feet, and the powder magazine was half full, and the
pumps rendered totally unserviceable; after the loss of several
of our seamen and gunners, the Lieutenants both wounded, as
also many of our crew; and after having done our utmost to
get the ship before the wind, or at least to bring our starboard
guns to bear, in hopes of getting a little respite.

When all those hopes were lost, the Castor was under the
mortifying necessity of striking to a superior force, finding it
impossible longer to resist. The Briel was not so unfortunate,
for a few minutes afterwards, the frigate she engaged, having
her main and mizen-masts shot away, struck to Captain Oor-
thuyts, but his ship having suffered so much that he could not
take possession of his prize, he left her, and stretched away to
the north-east, probably for Cadiz, but so much crippled, that
in the afternoon her main and mizen masts went by the board.

In the mean time the English came on board the Castor, first a
Lieutenant, and afterwards the Captain, whose name was Wil-
liams, both declared they did not think we could have made so
long a resistance; the Flora, which so far exceeded our ship
in bulk, weight of metal, and number of men, being 42 guns,
of 18 and 9 pounders, including 6 eighteen-pounder Carron-
ades, and in all 300 men. When Captain Melville was on
board the Flora with a part of his people, he heard, that, of
the Castor's crew, including those that died soon after of their
wounds, 33 were killed, and 42 dangerously wounded; and
that in the Flora 9 were killed, and 9 more died out of 34
that were wounded. He was likewise informed by the Cap-
tain of the Crescent, who was on board the Flora, that of his
crew 27 were killed, and 65 wounded. The Castor was very
greatly damaged, no doubt partly owing to the service of 12 ar-
tillery men who had been taken on board the Flora at Mahon:

She had many shot between wind and water, that made her so
leaky that she made four or five feet water in an hour, and in
a swell it was with great difficulty that five pumps could keep
her above water.

N. B. The Castor, in particular, suffered much damage
to her people and rigging, from the quick firing of the eighteen
pound Carronades on board the Flora, when the distances be-
tween the two frigates was small.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 4.

Whitehall, August 2, 1781.

Extract of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the
Bath, to Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's Prin-
cipal Secretaries of State, dated at New York the 3d of
July, 1781, received by his Majesty's ship Roebuck.

My Lord,

BY his Majesty's ship Warwick, which arrived here the 26th ult.

with the victuals and recruits destined for this place, I had
the honour to receive the originals of your Lordship's dispatches, dated
the 31st of January and 12th of February; and the day following
the Carteret and Duke of Cumberland packet boats came together in-
to this port, with the English mails for April and May.

As the sudden departure of Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot for Europe, in
his Majesty's ship Roebuck, does not afford me time to write so fully
to your Lordship as I wish to do upon the several matters contained in
your dispatches; I must therefore defer answering them till the de-
parture of the next packet, which I propose to expedite soon: it gives
me much pleasure, however, in the mean time, to acquaint your Lord-
ship of the safe arrival of the three regiments from Ireland, at Charle-
stown, together with the recruits for this army, all in great health, on
the 3d ult.

The inclosed copies of letters from Lord Rawdon to Lord Cornwallis,
and of one to me, which I received by the Warwick, will inform
your Lordship as to the situation of affairs in the province of South Car-
olina at the time those letters were written, since which period I
have not heard from thence.

I have also the honour to inclose to your Lordship an extract of a
letter lately received from Major-General Leslie.

Extract of a letter from Lord Rawdon to Earl Cornwallis,
dated Camp at Monk's Corner, May 24, 1781.

THE situation of affairs in this province has made me judge it ne-
cessary, for a time, to withdraw my force from the back coun-
try, and to assemble what troops I can collect at this point. I hope a
recital of the circumstances which have led to this determination will
satisfy your Lordship as to the expediency of the measure.

After the action of the 25th of April (an account of which I had
the honour of transmitting to your Lordship) Major-General Greene
remained for some days behind the farthest branch of Granny's Quar-
ter Creek. A second attempt upon his army could not in that situa-
tion be undertaken upon the principles which advised the former. In
the first instance, I made so short an excursion from my works, that I
could venture, without hazard, to leave them very lightly guarded,
and I had the confidence, that, had fortune proved unfavourable, we
should easily have made good our retreat, and our loss, in all proba-
bility, would not have disabled us from the farther defence of the place.

To get at General Greene, in his retired situation, I must have made
a very extensive circuit in order to head the creek, which would have
presented to him the fairest opportunity of slipping by me to Camden;
and he was still so superior to me in numbers, that, had I left such a
garrison at my post as might enable it to stand an assault, my force in
the field would have been totally unequal to cope with the enemy's ar-
my. I had much to hope from the arrival of reinforcements to me,
and little to fear from any probable addition to my antagonist's force.

Whilst upon that principle I waited for my expected succours, Gen-
eral Greene retired from our front, and crossing the Wateree, to a
position behind Twenty-five Mile Creek. On the 7th inst. day, Lieu-
tenant-Colonel Watson joined me with his detachment, much reduced
in number, through casualties, sickness, and a reinforcement which
he had left to strengthen the garrison at George Town. He had en-
closed the Santee near its mouth, and had re-cruited it a little below the
entrance of the Congaree.

On the night of the 7th I crossed the Wateree at Camden ferry,
proposing to turn the flank and attack the rear of Green's army, where
the ground was not strong, though it was very much so in front.

The troops had scarcely crossed the river, when I received notice
that Green had moved early in the evening, upon getting intimation
of my being reinforced; I followed him by the direct road, and found
him posted behind Sawney's Creek.

Having driven in his pickets, I examined every point of his situa-
tion. I found it every where so strong that I could not hope to force
it without suffering such loss as must have crippled my force for any
future enterprise, and the retreat lay so open for him that I could
not hope that victory would give us any advantage sufficiently decid-
ed to counterbalance the loss.

The creek (though slightly marked in the maps) runs very high in
to the country. Had I attempted to get round him he would have



evaded me with ease; for, as his numbers still exceeded mine, I could not separate my force to fix him in any point, and time (at this juncture most important to me) would have been thus unprofitably wasted. I therefore returned to Camden the same afternoon, after having in vain attempted to decoy the enemy into action, by affecting to conceal our retreat.

On the 9th I published to the troops and to the militia my design of evacuating Camden, offering to such of the latter as chose to accompany me every assistance that we could afford them. During the ensuing night I sent off all our baggage, &c. under a strong escort, and destroyed the works, remaining at Camden, with the rest of the troops, till ten o'clock the next day, in order to cover the march.

On the night of the 13th I began to pass the River at Neillon's Ferry, and by the evening of the 14th every thing was safely acrossed. Some mounted militia had attempted to harass our rear-guard on the march, but a party of them having fallen into an ambush, the rest of them gave us no further trouble. We brought off all the sick and wounded excepting about 30, who were too ill to be moved, and for them I left an equal number of Continental prisoners in exchange. We brought off all the stores of any kind of value, destroying the rest; and we brought off, not only the militia who had been with us in Camden, but also the well-affected neighbours on our route, together with the wives, children, negroes, and baggage, of almost all of them.

My first news upon landing at Neillon's, was, that the Post at Motte's House had fallen. It was a simple redoubt, and had been attacked formally by Cap. Lieutenant M'Pherson had maintained it gallantly till the house in the center of it was set in flames by fire arrows, which obliged his men to throw themselves into the ditch, and surrender at discretion.

But as Major M'Arthur had joined me with near 300 foot, and 80 dragoons, I conceived I might, without hazarding too far, endeavour to check the enemy's operations on the Congaree. On the 14th at night I marched from Neillon's, and on the evening of the 15th, I reached the point where the roads from Congaree and M'Coard's Ferry unite. Various information was brought to me thither, that Greene had passed the Congaree at M'Coard's Ferry, and had pulled down the Orangeburgh road. The accounts, though none of them positive or singly satisfactory, corresponded so much, that I was led to believe them, and the matter was of such moment, that it would not admit of my pausing for more certain information; therefore, after giving the troops a little rest, I moved back to Eutaw the same night, but hearing nothing there, I pursued my march thither.

By my present position I cover those districts from which Charlestown draws its principal supplies; I am in readiness to improve any favourable occurrence, and guard against any untoward event.

It is a secondary, but not a trifling advantage, that I have been able to supply the troops with necessities; for the want of which (occasioned by the long interruption of our communications) they suffered serious distress.

I am using every effort to augment our cavalry, in hopes that the arrival of some force will speedily enable us to adopt a more active conduct.

Extract of a letter from Lord Rawdon to Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, dated Charlestown, June 5, 1781.

GENERAL Greene invellied Ninety-six on the 22d of May. To my great satisfaction, however, I learn (by messages which I have found means to interchange with Lieutenant-Colonel Cruger) that the new works were completed before the enemy's approach; the garrison is ample for the extent, and the fire of the enemy had no effect; Lieutenant-Colonel Cruger, therefore, only apprehends that relief may not arrive before his provisions are expended.

Fortunately we are now in a condition to undertake succouring him without exposing a more valuable stake; and, from the report of his provisions which he sent to me, I trust we shall be fully in time.

Augusta is likewise besieged; but I hope in little danger. Sir James Wright represented so strongly the want of troops at Savannah, that I thought it necessary to send the King's American regiment thither with all dispatch.

On the 3d instant the fleet from Ireland arrived, having aboard the 3d, 19th, and 34th regiments, a detachment from the guards, and a considerable body of recruits; the whole under the command of Colonel Gould of the 30th. Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour and I immediately made known to Colonel Gould the power, which your Lordship had given to us, for detaching such part of the expected reinforcement as we might conceive the service required; and it has been settled that the three regiments shall all remain here, until your Lordship signifies your pleasure respecting them. I shall march on the 7th towards Ninety-six, having been reinforced by the flank companies of the three new regiments.

I am happy in mentioning to your Lordship a handsome testimony of zeal for his Majesty's interests, which has occurred here: Considerable difficulty having arisen in the formation of cavalry, some of the principal inhabitants of this town made a subscription amounting to near 3000 guineas, which sum they requested I would apply to the purpose of equipping a corps of dragoons in the manner I should judge most expedient. As I had no means of forming such a corps but by drafts from the infantry, I thought your Lordship would be pleased that a compliment should be paid to the loyalty of the gentlemen above-mentioned, by fixing upon men connected with the province; I have therefore ordered the South Carolina regiment to be converted into Cavalry; and I have a prospect of their being mounted and completely appointed in a very few days.

June 6. I have just had the satisfaction to learn that the King's American regiment arrived safe at Savannah.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Lord Rawdon to Sir Henry Clinton, dated Charlestown, June 6, 1781.

I CANNOT in any manner give your Excellency a more explicit account of what has passed in this province, and of the present state of our affairs, than by inclosing to your Excellency copies of the letters which I have, at different periods, written to Lord Cornwallis. The situation of the province has been critical; yet I am well convinced, that numbers have joined the enemy merely to shield themselves from the atrocious barbarity of the rebel militia, which has been beyond what I ever heard of among the most savage nations. Should we be successful in our present enterprise, it will probably be found necessary to make the Santee and Congaree the boundaries of our posts, and to invite the friends of Government to settle upon the estates of rebels within the chain of our stations. The back parts of the province must necessarily depend upon the country inclosed by those rivers, as long as we keep possession of the Chesapeake.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Leslie to Sir Henry Clinton, dated Portsmouth, June 17, 1781.

I HAVE no accounts from Lord Cornwallis since he marched from Wexford the 26th ult. When I hear from his Lordship, I shall forward the contents to New York by an advice vessel. All is quiet here, the whole country taking parole.

Admiralty-Office, August 3, 1781.

DISPATCHES were yesterday received from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Knight of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands; and from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships in North America, of which the following are extracts.

Extract of a duplicate of a letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, at Sea, the 6th of May 1781.

I MUST desire you will please acquaint their Lordships, that on the 4th instant, his Majesty's ship the Ruffel joined me, the Captain of which informs me, that Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood had an action with the French fleet, arrived from Europe, and which consisted of twenty-one sail of the line, and were, during the action, joined by the four ships of the line which had been blocked up in the Bay of Fort Royal. By Captain Sutherland's account, the French, as usual, kept at a considerable distance, and seemed to bend their greatest force against the four van ships of Sir Samuel Hood's line, which must have suffered considerably; the Ruffel having several shot between wind and water, was in danger of sinking, the water being above the platform in the magazine.

Upon receiving the news, I instantly dispatched the convoys bound for Great Britain, Jamaica, and America; in six hours repaired the damages sustained by the Ruffel; sent that ship to Old Road, St Christopher's, to complete her water which was exhausted, with orders to her Captain to join me without a moment's loss of time; and put to

sea myself, with the Sandwich and Triumph, in order to join the fleet with all possible dispatch, which I am now endeavouring to do.

N. B. Sir Samuel Hood's dispatches, giving an account of his action with the French fleet, on the 9th of April, which accompanied the original letter of the date above mentioned, were, with that letter, thrown over-board, when the Sandwich sloop, in which they were coming to England, was captured by a rebel privateer, and no duplicate or copy of those dispatches have yet come to hand.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, to Mr Stephens, dated Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, June 29, 1781.

S I R, SINCE my dispatches of the 6th and 9th of May, dated from Basse-terre road, St Christopher's, and sent by Captain Smith in his Majesty's sloop Snake, I must desire you will please acquaint their Lordships, that I put to sea with the Sandwich, Triumph, and the ships that had received damage in their last engagement with the French fleet, using every endeavour to get to windward with all possible dispatch.

Between the island of Montserrat and Antigua, Sir Samuel Hood, with the remainder of the fleet, joined me; their necessities obliged me to anchor in St John's road, Antigua, in order to relieve them: Having before detached several small and quick sailing vessels to St Lucia, to acquaint General St Leger, and the commanding officer of his Majesty's ships, who might be at that island, that I was hastening to windward with his Majesty's fleet, and that they might depend upon being speedily relieved, in case the enemy, encouraged by his Majesty's fleet being to leeward, should make an attack upon it: That General Vaughan, with a reinforcement of troops, was on board the fleet, and coming to their assistance.

Not a moment's delay was made at Antigua; the whole fleet put to sea, and in a few days weathered the island of Desada. The day we left Antigua, the Pegasus joined me from St Lucia. Captain Stanhope acquainted me, that he had arrived in the night of the 13th of May under Pigeon Island, where Lieutenant Miller, late of his Majesty's ship the Deal Castle, and whom I had left with a body of men to fight the batteries I had caused to be erected on the island; and Captain Campbell, who commanded a company of the 87th regiment, stationed on the said island, informed him that the island of St Lucia was invested by a fleet of twenty-five sail of the line, and that the Marquis de Bouille, with a considerable body of troops, had landed and taken possession of the village of Gros Ile; that he had, by a General officer, demanded, with the threats of using every severity of war, unless Pigeon Island was instantly surrendered.

His threats were received with the contempt they deserved, by officers determined to do their duty to their King and Country, by their immediately opening, from the batteries, a heavy fire upon the enemy's fleet, which continued till seven of them were obliged to cut their cables and retreat to leeward. I was in no pain relative to the loss of St Lucia; however, not a moment's time was lost in hastening to its relief, and dispatching several quick-sailing vessels to acquaint them with the approach of the fleet with a reinforcement of troops.

On my arrival off Barbadoes, one of my quick-sailing tenders joined me with dispatches, acquainting me, that the enemy's fleet had suddenly re-embarked their troops in the night, and retired to the Bay of Fort-Royal, Martinique, in such a hurry as prevented their taking on board all their baggage; part of which, with a quantity of ammunition, they left on the island.

On the 27th of May, I received intelligence, that a small squadron of the enemy, consisting of two ships of the line, four frigates, and three cutters, with nine hundred troops on board, had invellied Tobago.

As General Vaughan had, some time before our arrival at Barbadoes, ordered a detachment of two Engineers and forty of the train to that island, who had safely arrived there; and as I had, more than a year since, sent a number of cannon, with ammunition in proportion; and knowing it's natural strength, and that it's garrison consisted of near three hundred troops capable of doing duty, exclusive of upwards of five hundred militia, all natural born British subjects, I was convinced the enemy could make no great impression before it was relieved. However, I instantly dispatched several small quick-sailing vessels, with positive orders to make some post in Tobago, acquainting the inhabitants, that a squadron, with a body of troops, would sail the next day for their relief, which it did accordingly, composed of six sail of the fastest sailing ships of the line, and three frigates, under Rear-Admiral Drake; and the 69th regiment, a flank company of the 60th, and a company of volunteers, under the command of Brigadier-General Skeene.

As I had received intelligence that the enemy's fleet, consisting of twenty-four sail of the line, had left Fort-Royal, and were cruising between the Diamond Rock and St Lucia, in hopes of drawing me to leeward with his Majesty's fleet, while they were carrying on the siege of Tobago, I gave Mr Drake notice of the situation of the enemy's fleet, and cautioned him to be upon his guard, and upon no account to run the risk of an engagement with a superior force; but, after landing General Skeene and the forces at Tobago, and endeavouring to destroy the enemy's squadron that was investing it, to rejoin me with his squadron without a moment's loss of time.

Mr Drake, with the forces on board, arrived off Tobago the next day. The enemy, who I am well informed had made an attack on the town of Scarborough, but were beat off, had sent a cutter express to the French Admiral, that by the reinforcement lately sent from Barbadoes, and the strong situation the English had taken, he could make no impression on the island without a large reinforcement. The day after Mr Drake failed I received intelligence from my cruizers, that the French fleet were to windward of St Lucia, standing to the southward towards Tobago.

As Mr Drake had the most positive orders, in case the enemy's fleet appeared off Tobago, to rejoin me without one moment's loss of time, sending his quick-sailing frigates to give me notice of that event, I gave orders for the whole fleet to weigh the moment the squadron under Mr Drake should appear in sight. The Rattle-snake, a remarkable fast sailing vessel, which had been employed in carrying the reinforcement from Barbadoes to Tobago, and which I had employed on this important occasion, was dispatched by Rear-Admiral Drake, to acquaint me, that, on his making the island of Tobago, the whole French fleet appeared in sight to leeward of him; that, agreeable to his orders, he was hastening, with all possible dispatch, to rejoin me. The captain of the Rattle-snake assured me he had seen the French fleet; they appeared to him to far to leeward, that he imagined they could not fetch Courland Bay: that Mr Drake's squadron, though to leeward, would be off Carlisle Bay by the morning; that he could assure me the post his Majesty's troops of the militia possessed, was of such strength, that they were determined to make no capitulation, as they were certain, General Vaughan and myself, with the whole fleet, would hasten to their assistance, agreeable to the assurance that had been given them.

Mr Drake with his squadron appearing at day-light off Carlisle Bay, the whole fleet instantly put to sea, General Vaughan having embarked with me, and immediately proceeded towards Tobago. The next day, June the 4th, we made that island, and on our approach to the north end, dispatched the Fly cutter, commanded by Captain Ponsonby, a schooner commanded by Captain Shepherd, and the Munster Lass schooner, to get intelligence, and to know the places they might with the troops to be landed at, and procure proper guides to conduct them. These vessels had orders to go to three different bays, that, in case of any accident to either of them, the inhabitants might learn from the others, that the whole British fleet, with troops on board, were come to their assistance. They had likewise the strictest injunctions to make enquiries concerning the French fleet, and on what part of the island they might have anchored, and the situation in which they lay.

The next day, as the whole fleet were standing towards Man of War Bay, in order to anchor, that I might be better informed of the situation of the enemy's fleet, and, if necessary, to land the troops, one of the three vessels I had dispatched the day before for intelligence (called the Munster Lass) rejoined me. Lieutenant Johnston, of the marines, a brisk and active officer, and zealous in the public service, had requested me that he might be permitted to go in that vessel to gain intelligence. He landed at twelve o'clock at night in Tyrrel's Bay, and immediately repaired to one of the principal planters houses, called Mr Alexander Gordon. He instantly requested that Mr Gordon would dispatch messengers to the Governor, acquainting him with the arrival of the fleet, and to know where it would be proper to land the troops that came to the assistance of the island.

Lieutenant Johnston's surprise was great indeed when Mr Gordon told him the island had surrendered on the 2d instant, and that I had

tenant Governor Ferguson and Major Stanhope were prisoners at Scarborough.

I am convinced that something extraordinary must have happened which could have induced Governor Ferguson and the troops to have capitulated; but I hope, and sincerely believe, that notwithstanding the enemy have taken the island of Tobago, they will have no reason to boast at the end of this campaign.

As their whole fleet is again in Fort Royal Bay, and as his Majesty's island of Barbadoes, under protection of the fleet, is again put in a state of defence, I shall instantly proceed with the whole fleet off Martinique, to watch the motions of the enemy.

I must now, Sir, acquaint you, that, after receiving the intelligence of the surrender of Tobago I stood with the fleet to the northward, and about two in the afternoon of the 5th instant, desiered (from the mast-head) the enemy's fleet to leeward towards Granada and the Grandillas. Before sunset we had neared them very considerably, and plainly observed that they consisted of 29 sail, 24 of which were of the line, and five frigates. Their situation was such as rendered it impossible to attack them with a probability of success, as it was in their power (night coming on) to entangle his Majesty's fleet among the Grandillas, to decoy them into the Channel between Granada and the Spanish Main, where the currents are so very rapid, that his Majesty's fleet might have been drove far to leeward, while the enemy had it in their power to anchor under the batteries of Granada, which might have been attended with the capture of Barbadoes, before I could possibly have given it succour.

The enemy's fleet standing to the northward as well as his Majesty's, I flattered myself, that they, depending upon their superior number, might be induced to risk a battle; and I was in hopes to draw them by the next morning to windward of the island of St Vincent, where we should have had sea-room to have attacked them.

With this view I gave orders, that all the lights of the fleet should be particularly conspicuous to the enemy, that, in case they chose an action, they might be sure their wishes would be complied with the next day.

On the 6th in the morning at day-light, then to windward of the island of St Vincent, no enemy appeared in sight: They had tacked in the night, and, as I hear, sheltered themselves in Courland-Bay, Tobago. We instantly sent a reinforcement of troops to St Lucia, to strengthen the garrison, and put that island out of all danger.

I cannot conclude this letter without assuring their Lordships, that I have the highest confidence in the spirit of the officers and men of the fleet I have the honour to command; nor have I the least doubt, but, if the enemy will give them a proper opportunity, that it will redound to the honour of the British flag.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, to Mr Stephens, dated Bedford, off Sandy Hook, July 4, 1781.

THE rumours that had been abroad for a considerable time past, that a reinforcement of troops was daily expected from France, induced me to send a squadron into Boston Bay of superior force, as the enemy's guard was reported to be only two frigates: The Assurance, Charlestown, Amphitrite, Vulture, and Savage, are employed on this service; and the Royal Oak, in her way to Halifax, was directed to take that route.

I have since, by the channel of the rebels, received intelligence, that a few recruits and some store-ships, have notwithstanding got into Boston, with a French fifty gun ship and two frigates; but Captain Duncan of the Medea, which arrived from Halifax on the 30th ult, informs me, that his Majesty's sloop the Atalanta, which had been taken after a very gallant action, by the rebel frigate Alliance, of 40 guns, was retaken by that detachment in Boston bay, and that he spoke a store-ship of 800 tons, also a prize, on her entrance into the port of successful, as he came out. It is believed they have been much more successful, but I have no authentic advices of their operations. (I reserve some particulars of the Atalanta's action to another letter.) The Medea, on her return, captured two privateers from Salem, the ship Rover, of eighteen six-pounders and 140 men, and the sloop Revenge, of ten guns.

I had frequent intelligence from Rhode Island of the intentions of the enemy. The maintenance of the French garrison there prevented their affording material aid to the cause of rebellion. It was to have been evacuated in June; and the forces which constituted its defence, were to have joined Washington; the low state of whose army, and the destruction of all the resources for its support, had determined him once again to meditate an attempt against New-York: However, the Count de Baras, at present commanding the French squadron, being directed to continue at Rhode Island, the greatest part of the French troops, of course, remain with him for its defence.

The rebel General Greene, after his defeat at Guilford Court-house, penetrated into Carolina; and after his second overthrow by Lord Rawdon at Camden, giving up all thoughts of Charlestown, retired up the country, and invellied our post at Ninety-six, which is defended by Colonel Cruger. The arrival of the Warwick and Solebay at Charlestown, on the 13th of June, with the troops under their escort, which were immediately landed, determined Lord Rawdon to proceed after him; and from the rebels we have since learnt, that Green immediately retreated to the northward. The event of my Lord Rawdon's march is not yet officially known here, as the Warwick and Solebay, immediately after having made the debarkation, proceeded to join me, and arrived here on the 16th, with the remainder of their convoy, the recruits from the Guards excepted, which were left with Lord Cornwallis in Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, to Mr Stephens, dated Bedford, off Sandy Hook, July 4, 1781.

I HAD the honour to mention, in my letter of this date, my intention of reporting some particular circumstances respecting the capture of the Atalanta; they are communicated in the inclosed paper.

The Atalanta, with a gallantry that does her Captain the highest honour, maintained the action some time after the Trepassey struck, until she was a wreck, in which state she was carried to Halifax.

The behaviour of Lieutenant Samuel Arden, of the Atalanta, was brilliant beyond expression: He lost his right arm in the fight, and the instant it was drest, resumed his station on deck, where he remained until the struck, notwithstanding his weakness and loss of blood.

I doubt not these matters will be thought entitled to their Lordships consideration.

Report of Mr Philip Windsor, late Master of his Majesty's ship the Trepassey, in Halifax harbour, June 11, 1781. viz.

ON Sunday the 27th of May, 1781, being on a cruise with the Atalanta sloop, by order from the commanding officer at St John's, Newfoundland, in lat. 41. long. 61. W. saw a sail at three P. M. S. E. distant four leagues: We bore up, and came within one league; finding her a large ship, supposed her a two-decker, and night coming on we hauled our wind, and failed in sight of her all night. About twelve at noon the next day, it being almost calm, and the strange ship about half a mile to leeward, the hoisted rebel colours, and gave the Atalanta and us a broadside, we being then very nigh to each other; we then bore up close alongside of her, the Atalanta on the starboard, and the Trepassey on the larboard quarter, and began to engage. About an hour after the action began, Captain Smith, of the Trepassey, was killed; upon which I sent to Lieutenant King to acquaint him thereof, in order to his resuming the command, and engaged the enemy in the same position for two hours and an half longer, and at last struck the colours, in obedience to the orders he sent me by Mr Samuel Pitts, a midshipman of the ship: We lost five seamen killed and ten wounded in the action, which ended at half past three P. M. The Atalanta continued to engage some time, and then struck also.

The rebel frigate proved to be the Alliance. Captain Edwards of the Atalanta, and his Lieutenant, and also Lieutenant King of the Trepassey, are carried away as prisoners, and myself was left in charge of the two ships companies, put on board of the Trepassey by Mr Bery, Captain of the Alliance, who, for this purpose, disabled and turned the Trepassey into a cartel brig, and have brought her in here, with directions to send the cartel to Boston, as rebel property.

Being thus left in charge of these people, I think it my duty to acquaint you herewith, as commanding officer, requesting to be disposed of in such manner as you shall direct; and being ready to answer to your court-martial for my share and proportion in the defence and loss of his Majesty's said sloop.

(Signed) PHILIP WINDSOR, Master of the Trepassey.
N. B. The Atalanta sloop had 16 guns and 125 men; the Trepassey 14 guns and 85 men.

Admiralty-Office, August 4, 1781.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at Jamaica, to Mr. Stephens, dated Port Royal, June 8, 1781.

SINCE my last list of prizes to the 1st of February, this Squadron has been very successful; and I have the pleasure to inform their Honours, that the Unicorn is among the number of prizes lately made. The enclosed account from Captain Rowley, of the action between the Unicorn and Unicorn, must give their Lordships great satisfaction, and make an impression much to their honour.

Extract of a letter from Captain Rowley to Sir Peter Parker, dated at Port Royal, June 2, 1781.

ON the 19th of April, at noon, I made Cape Blaise; and on the 20th at two P. M. I perceived a strange sail to windward bearing down upon me. As I was then standing S. S. W. I tacked, and made the private signal; but as she did not answer it, and still continued bearing down, I beat to quarters, and made every preparation for action: At half past three I hoisted my colours, and at four, being within a cable's length distance of the strange sail, which I distinguished to be a ship of force, I ordered the top-gallant sails to be handed, and the courtes hauled up. At half past four the hoisted French colours, and fired a broadside, which I returned immediately, and came to a close action, which continued till six o'clock, when the struck, and proved to be the Unicorn frigate, of 20 nine-pounders, 8 Carronades, twelve-pounders, and 181 men, commanded by the Chevalier de St. Ture.

The loss which I sustained upon this occasion was 14 killed and 30 wounded; among the former was Mr. High, the Gunner, and the latter Mr. Edwards, Second Lieutenant, and Mr. Good my clerk. I cannot exactly ascertain that of the French; but, from the best information I can procure, it was 2 killed, and 30 wounded, four of whom are since dead.

The behaviour of Mr. Hulke the First Lieutenant, the officers, and ship's company, was such as does them the greatest honour, is deserving of every encouragement, and, in consequence thereof, I beg leave to recommend them to your notice.

The signal services likewise received from Major Alexander Campbell, the officers and men of the Loyal American Rangers, as also of the Artillery then on board, entitles them to every commendation which I can give.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Aug. 3.

This day, arrived a mail from Jamaica, brought by the Antelope packet to Falmouth; she sailed the 18th of June.

The Tartar, Blandford, and Earl of Chesterfield, East Indiamen, were all well off the western islands on the 13th ult.

The fleet that sailed from Cork, under convoy of the Fox, are all safe arrived at Jamaica.

The packet taken at the Cape of Good Hope the 1st of April last, proves to be the Betty, Captain Harvey, from St. Helena.

Weymouth, Aug. 1. The Leander, Alligator, and Zephir men of war, with their convoy, still remain in Portland Road.

The Union, late Hamilton, from Charlestown to Jamaica, is taken and carried into Hispaniola.

Falmouth, 30. Arrived the Hawke, Nichols, from a cruise, and has brought in the Sarpanta French privateer, of 80 swivels and 32 men, belonging to St. Maloes; she had taken two prizes, and ransomed them for 1100l. Also arrived the Polly, Clark, from St. Lucia, who on her passage was captured by the Americans, and recaptured by the Prudente man of war.

A Beraick trader was taken off Whitley the 30th ult. by a French privateer, and sent for France. Two other privateers captured the following vessels, viz. Endeavour, Ward; Flying Fish, Somerville; Mermaid, Bailey, and Barwick, which were ransomed for 200 guineas each; they also took a brig, and were in chase of other vessels.

Portsmouth, 1. The Vengeance of 74 guns is come into harbour to dock. Arrived the Lion, an American prize of 18 guns, laden with sugar, coffee, &c. from Port au Prince for Nantes, taken by la Prudente frigate.

The Dragon privateer of Guernsey has taken and sent into that island, the French brig Providence, from Painboeuf to Africa, and the French snow Mary, from Brest to Rochfort.

From the London Papers, Aug. 4.

Brussels, July 30. The Emperor, after having seen every thing worthy of his attention in the Low Countries and in Holland, set out from hence on Friday last, taking the route of France.

A letter from St. Malo, dated the 21st of July, to one of the first houses at Amsterdam, has the following passage:

"We have just received accounts of the most afflicting nature, in regard to the commerce of China: they announce that the Annistes (Brokers) have all failed there. The English alone are like to lose four millions of piasters. That is not the worst part of the business. The Brokers owing considerable sums to the Chinese Government, the Emperor has caused them all to be taken up and transported to Siberia; and to indemnify himself for what they are indebted to him, hath laid an additional duty of 25 per cent. on all the cargoes exported from his empire. This, if confirmed, will render the China trade impracticable."

LONDON.

By dispatches received from the West-Indies, by the Childers sloop, it appears that Sir George Rodney was at Barbadoes, with 21 ships of the line; and the French fleet under Mons. de Graffe were at Fort Royal, Martinique, and consisted of 27 sail of the line; that the taste of their remaining inactive, was owing to their having quarrelled among themselves; several duels had been fought by the officers of the fleet; and Mons. de Bougainville, the second in command, had been put under an arrest; that the greater part of the fleet were preparing to go to America to avoid the hurricane season, and that Sir George Rodney was determined to follow them.

The foreign prints received by this day's mails, confirm the account (so far at least as their credit will go) of Hyder Ali's having taken Trichinopoly, and add, that three privateers belonging to the Isle of France, have taken seven English merchantmen (they do not tell us whether India or Country ships) all very richly laden, and on board one of which was the sum of 600,000 Piasters in ready money.

It is confidently talked of, in the western circles, that Admiral Digby carries over with him full powers to negotiate in America, in a more extensive manner than has yet been attempted.

Admiral Graves it is said, will remove from America to Jamaica, as soon as Admiral Digby arrives on the former station. We are rather surprised that we have no news yet from Admiral Parker, and especially as we have expected it every hour these several days past.

With regard to Admiral Darby, little anxiety is raised on account of him, as there is every reason to believe, that neither the French nor Spaniards intend to give him battle.

Authentic letters from Paris, continue to give account of the distracted state of the French Cabinet, principally arising from a difference of opinion respecting the request of Congress for a loan of 5,000,000 livres, and the objects against which their fleets should be directed. It is on all hands agreed, that the French have this year no design of attempting the invasion of England, or of landing on any part of its coast.

The differences amongst their High Mightinesses daily en-

large. The Times of the 1st of August, contain an account for the Duke of Brunswick; but the States-General are determined to get him removed. This controversy not a little retards the operations of war; a circumstance no less to the prejudice of Holland, than to the advantage of Great Britain.

Though various reports were yesterday circulated respecting some accounts, said to have been received over land from the East Indies, you may depend upon it, from the best authority, that no fresher accounts have been received from thence, than those published about a fortnight ago by authority of the East India Company.

EDINBURGH.

[The London post did not arrive this evening till near four o'clock.]

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 4.

"The principal reason why the French have not been able to do us more harm than they have, in the West Indies, is the want of troops, under which they have laboured, and which has occasioned so much difference between Mons. de Graffe and the first officer of the marines of France.

"The resignation of Lord Mansfield is again talked of more than ever; and it is generally believed, that his continuance in the high station he fills, is more on account of the difficulty there is in appointing a successor, than of determining whether the resignation will take place or not.

"Notwithstanding that the combined fleet at Cadiz, so formidable as it certainly is, is intended for an attack against Gibraltar, the ministry do not apprehend it is in any danger, and people of the first knowledge of the place, and the defence it is capable of making, publicly pledge their reputation upon it, that it is impossible for the enemy to succeed in any enterprise they may be going upon of a hostile nature against that important fortress. Lord T———d Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, who is well acquainted with it, declares, that all the power in the world would not be able to take it in case the garrison could be supplied with provisions.

"Letters from Paris, by way of Holland, bring account, that the French ministers have taken great umbrage at the conduct of the Marquis Boullie, respecting his late unsuccessful expedition to St. Lucia, and add, that it was reported he would be recalled, in order to take his trial for the same.

"No news yet from Admiral Parker, or Admiral Darby."

Extract of another letter from London, Aug. 4.

"We are assured, that when Hyder Ali made his attack on the Carnatic, such had been the astonishing neglect of the Governor of Madras, that not a single gun was mounted on the fortifications.

"The war with Hyder Ali having been expected for several years before it happened, General James Stuart, immediately after the imprisonment of Lord Pigot, proposed, that 10,000 men should be encamped within a few miles of Madras, and the same number at the foot of the mountains which divide the Carnatic from Hyder's country. This proposal, which would have prevented every thing that has happened, owing to a party spirit that prevailed in the Council, was unhappily not adopted.

"We are assured, that the five East Indiamen may draw up in such a manner under the fortifications of Madras, as to render the capture of these vessels impossible.

"The first distillation of Commodore Johnston was against Buenos Ayres. On the breaking out of the Dutch war, the Cape of Good Hope was fixed on as the place to be attacked. The Commodore, finding, after his engagement with Mons. Souffrein, that the object of his destination was discovered, by the advice of General Meadows, Mr. Macpherson wrote to Administration, that he was determined to proceed immediately for the island of Ceylon, the natives of which are remarkably friendly to Great Britain; so that the first intelligence from the Commodore may be expected from that place."

Yesterday, the Royal College of Physicians met for the first time, in their elegant New Hall, in the New Town.

Mrs Betty Dundas, daughter of the late Ralph Dundas, Esq; of Manor, died here: this day, aged 81.

On Monday morning died here, Mr Thomas Kinnear banker.

Sunday last, died at Queensferry, the Rev. Mr Archibald Macaulay, Minister of the Gospel at that place.

Yesterday arrived in Leith Roads, his Majesty's ship Proselyte, who brought with her the Swallow of Dunkirk, a new lugger privateer, only ten days out, mounting 14 three pounders, and carrying 37 men. The Captain of her is said to be the person that was Second Lieutenant in Luke Ryan ship's. The Proselyte took her in the Murray Firth, after having chased her for upwards of thirty hours. She had two ransomers on board, viz. the Dispatch, belonging to the Murray Firth, ransomed for 200 guineas, and a brig belonging to Whitley for 400 and upwards. The prisoners taken on board the privateer are to be brought up to the Cattle to-morrow morning.

Last night, about seven o'clock, as two boys were diverting themselves, running along the wall which incloses the Bugths (or sheep folds) in the Grass-market, a large stone giving way, they both fell to the ground. Unfortunately one of them was killed on the spot; the other had his leg broke.

Yesterday the following melancholy accident happened in the Grass-market: Matthew Reid a plumber, and Alexander Stroak a smith, went down into a large well to mend the pump, and imprudently carried with them a stone with charcoal for melting some lead. The bad air in the well suffocated them immediately. Reid fell into the water, but Stroak rested upon a scaffold. It was about an hour and a half before Reid could be got out, when all efforts to recover him proved abortive. Stroak is likely to recover.

Captain Jacobus Johnston, of the Arrent, arrived on Monday night at Leith from Ostend, reports, that on his passage to Leith, on the English coast, he was chased for some time by a Dutch privateer, mounting 20 guns, who, at last, came up with him and examined his papers, but finding him neutral property quitted him. The privateer had taken a brig bound from Portsmouth for Scarborough, who engaged him four hours, and also chased a light collier, but upon seeing Captain Johnston quitted her. Captain Johnston, two days after, saw again the same privateer pursued by a King's cutter of eighteen guns in sight; but whether she was taken or not cannot say, as he pursued his voyage. The Dutchman mounted 20 guns, and was a stout vessel, and well fitted, in every respect, for a cruise.

A letter from an officer on board one of his Majesty's ships, dated Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, July 1, to his friend in Edinburgh, says, "The French got a boat trimming on the 29th

in them the four o'clock. One of our frigates counted 300 men with French caps floating on the water after the engagement, who had been thrown overboard. Sir Richard Bickerton's ship, having fallen greatly astern, was very near cut off, but the bravely run between two French line of battle ships and escaped to our fleet, and got the thanks of the Admiral for his behaviour. — R——y has lost all his popularity both in the fleet and islands."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, August 6.

Yesterday died, the Reverend Mr James Honeyman, minister of Kineff in Kincardineshire, much regretted by his parishioners, and all his acquaintance. He was the third of the name, and fourth of the family, who have been successively ministers of that parish, since 1663, and had not been quite a year settled as minister, when he died.

"On Friday last a general Court Martial was held here, for the trial of John Fraser and William Kennedy, soldiers in the North Fencible regiment, for being actively concerned in a mutiny among the soldiers, of that corps, on Sunday evening the 15th of July. His Grace the Duke of Gordon was President, and Sir James Dunbar Judge, Advocate of the Court, which was composed of officers from the North Fencibles and Sutherland Fencibles. The trial continued Friday and Saturday, and is to go on this morning."

Extract of a letter from Portfey, August 3.

Captain George Gray, of the Joseph and Ann of this place, arrived here yesterday from Tharfo, informs, that on Wednesday morning about 6 o'clock, he was becalmed off the Nore-head, where he saw a large cutter about five miles without him. The cutter was in sight until about ten o'clock, when there came on a thick fog, which took her out of his view. About three o'clock in the afternoon, he saw a brig, which he supposed had come through the Pentland Frith, standing towards the cutter, which he did not lose sight of until about six o'clock in the evening, and about nine he heard a heavy cannonading begin, which lasted upwards of an hour and an half.

Extract of a letter from Cork, July 30.

Last Saturday arrived at Cove, from Kinsale, the Essex privateer of Bolton, prize to the Charlotte privateer of London.

"This day arrived his Majesty's ship St. Albans, 64 guns, Captain Inglis, and Eurydice frigate, 36 guns, Captain Wilson, with 36 sail of shipping, laden with King's provisions, naval stores, and merchant goods for the West-Indies."

A remarkable instance of Magnanimity.—In France, such is the severity of the laws of honour, (as they are falsely called) that nothing but the death of one of the parties can expiate a blow.

Captain Douglas, a gallant Scotch officer, playing at trick-rack, with a very intimate friend, in a coffee-house in Paris, amidst a circle of French officers who were looking on, some dispute arose about a cast of the dice: Upon which Douglas said, in a gay thoughtless manner, "Oh! what a story!" There was an instant murmur among the bystanders; and his antagonist feeling the affront, as if the lie had been given him, in the violence of his passion snatched up the tables, and hit Douglas a blow on the head. The moment he had done it, the idea of his imprudence, and its probable consequences to himself and his friend, rushed upon his mind: He sat, stupified with shame and remorse, his eyes rivetted on the ground, regardless of what the other's resentment might prompt him to do. Douglas, after a short pause, turned round to the spectators: "You think (said he) that I am now ready to cut the throat of that unfortunate young man; but I know, that, at this moment, he feels anguish a thousand times more keen than any my sword could inflict. I will embrace him—thus—and try to reconcile him to himself; but I will cut the throat of that man among you who shall dare to breathe a syllable against my honour."—"Bravo! Bravo!" cried an old chevalier de St. Louis, who stood immediately behind him. The sentiment of France overcame its habit, and a "Bravo! Bravo!" echoed from every corner of the room. Every heart felt the magnanimity of Douglas; nor is there a man of principle who reads this anecdote (for false honour is out of the question) that will not readily allow, that it requires infinitely less courage to fight—than not to fight a duel.

SEQUESTRATIONS BY THE COURT OF SESSION.

George Annandale, in Gatefield.
John Rintoul and Co. merchants in Kirkcaldy.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
Aug. 8. Mary and Peggy, Cargill, from Athroath, with wheat.
And two sloops with coals.

SAILED.

Mary and Betty, Smith, for Strompach, with goods.
Anna, Catharina, Paterfon, for Ostend, with l.-d.
Friendship, Milne, for Aberdeen, with goods.
Katharine's Increase, Pontland, for Sunderland, in ballast.
Thomas and Mary, Buck, for ditto, in ditto.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
Aug. 4. Truelove, Roberts, from Conway, with timber.
Fairfield, Ferry, from Quebec, with ditto.

SAILED.

Friends, Lyon, for Dublin, with goods.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE DIRECTORS of the Royal Academy for a long have appointed Mr ANGELO to be Master of said Academy; as for many years they were highly satisfied with his skill and conduct in that station.

Those Scholars who had begun a month for riding with the late Master, may now finish it, at no additional charge, with Mr Angelo, who teaches that noble, useful, and manly exercise of HORSEMANSHIP in all its parts.

Mr ANGELO proposes to have a CAROUSAL early next spring, for a GOLD MEDAL, if the young Noblemen and Gentlemen are pleased to prepare themselves for it in time.

An experienced Sergeant will attend, to teach the Manual Exercise to those who incline.

WANTS A PLACE at Martinmas first.

A SINGLE MAN, who is well experienced in the different branches of Husbandry, keeping books and accounts.—Any Nobleman or Gentleman who he may suit, may, by directing to Mr Alexander Dickson, Excise officer, head of the West Port, Edinburgh, be informed of such a person, and his character. Not to be repeated.

THE Trustees for putting in execution the Turnpike-acts for the shire of Edinburgh, are to meet upon Saturday the 11th day of August 1781, at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the Inner Session-house, Edinburgh, where it is expected the Trustees will attend.

N. B. The Commissioners of Supply and Justices of the Peace for the Shire of Edinburgh, are to meet at the same time and place.

DISTILLERY OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 6th August 1781.
BY an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, it is enacted, "That from and after the 1st August 1781, every person who shall make, or distill any Low Wines, or Spirits, whether for sale or not for sale, shall be deemed and taken, and is thereby declared to be a common distiller for sale; and is thereby required to enter his, her, or their still, and stills, and all other vessels and utensils by him, her, or them made use of, for the making or keeping of wain, low wines, or spirits, at the Office of Excise next to the place where any such person shall then inhabit; and shall be liable to be charged with, and shall pay for all low wines and spirits by them made, the several duties of excise charged by the several acts for laying duties upon low wines and spirits; and shall be subject to the survey of the Officers of Excise, and to the several penalties, fines and forfeitures imposed by any act or acts of Parliament now in force, in anywise relating to distillers.—It is further enacted, That from and after the said 1st day of August 1781, every person making or keeping any wain prepared, or fit for distilling of low wines and spirits, and having in his, her, or their custody, any still or stills, [of whatever size], shall be deemed and taken to be, and is thereby declared to be a common distiller for sale, and liable to duties, penalties, fines, and forfeitures, imposed by any act now in force in anywise relating to distillers.—It is also further enacted, That no person, after the said 1st day of August 1781, shall make use of any vessel, wain batch, or other utensils, nor any room or place for the making, brewing, or keeping of wain made from melasses, sugar, corn, or grain respectively, or from any of the said materials mixed together, or from any of them mixed with any other material or ingredient whatsoever, for the distillation of low wines and spirits, without first giving notice thereof at the next Office of Excise, within the limits where he or they do inhabit; upon pain to forfeit, for every vessel, wain batch, or other utensils, room, or place so made use of, without notice as aforesaid, the sum of FIFTY POUNDS." By the said act, it is further enacted, "That from and after the said 1st day of August 1781, if any person who either makes, distills, rectifies, or compounds any British-made spirituous liquors for sale, or who sells or deals in any sort of spirituous liquors, shall receive, or buy, or procure, or employ any person to receive, or buy for him, her, or them, or for his, her, or their use, any British-made spirituous liquors, (except at the public sales of such liquors as have been condemned, and are sold under the direction of the Commissioners of Excise), of any person or persons other than a maker, distiller, rectifier, or compounder of spirituous liquors for sale, over the outward door of whose still-house, store-house, ware-house, shop, cellar, vault, or other place by him, her, or them respectively made use of for the making or keeping of British-made spirituous liquors; shall be painted the words DISTILLER, RECTIFIER, or COMPOUNDER OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, (as the case shall be); every such person so offending shall forfeit and lose, for every such offence, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS." The COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE give this Public Notice of the foregoing clauses of the late act of Parliament respecting PRIVATE DISTILLING, &c. that all concerned may attend thereto, and prevent those disagreeable consequences which must unavoidably ensue from their neglect or refusal to pay due obedience to the several provisions of this statute.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, Aug. 8. 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

THERE will be exposed to public sale, by auction, on Friday the 17th instant, at twelve o'clock noon, within the hall at the Excise Office in EDINBURGH, several parcels of Black and Green Tea, Coffee Berries, Foreign Geneva, Rum, Aquavite, and Starch, with the Materials of a number of small Stills.

And on SATURDAY the 18th instant, at one o'clock afternoon, within the Excise Warehouse in LEITH, several parcels of Foreign Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Tea, and Starch; lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer, and before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Warehouse in Edinburgh and Leith, on the day preceding, and morning of the respective days of sale.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of David Methven vintner in Cupar, upon Thursday the 4th day of October next, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

The following **SUBJECTS** which belonged to David McNeill of South Bally, in the lots after mentioned:

Lot I. The three ninth parts of the lands of BALULLY, commonly called South Bally, lying in the parish of Ceres, and shire of Fife, extending to about 58 acres. These lands are presently in a state of high culture, and are inclosed and subdivided partly with stone dykes and partly with hedge and ditch, having strips and belts of planting, and clumps in different places, in a very thriving condition. There is a convenient brewery lately erected upon the premises, having a plentiful command of water; and the lands lie in the neighbourhood of coal and lime.

Lot II. Their Houses and Yards in the Stablehill of Ceres, with the pertinents which some time pertained to Alexander Reid, formerly of South Bally.

Lot III. The Tenement of Houses, with the yards and pertinents lying in the town of Ceres, presently possessed by John Paterson, Alexander Ross, Agnes Webster, and Walter Salfour.

Lot IV. That Inclosure of Land called Chalmers Park, lying near the said town of Ceres, consisting of about six acres, possessed by Mr Bennett; also the Brae called the Orchard, consisting of upwards of one acre, together with a Lint Mill, Dwelling-house, and pertinents, possessed by Duncan Macdonald; Also, that House presently occupied as a malting-house, with the yard and pertinents thereto belonging, situated on the fourth end of said town of Ceres.

Lot V. That Half Acre of arable land, lying on the south side of the said town of Ceres, presently possessed by James Thow.

Lot VI. The Tenement of Houses, high and laigh, back and fore, with the yard contiguous thereto, lying in the said town of Ceres, presently possessed by Mr Chalmers.

Lot VII. These Two Acres of arable Land, lying near the said town of Ceres, called the Loxley Flat, possessed by David McNeill.

Lot VIII. That Acre of Land called Duras Acre, lying near the said town of Ceres, and presently possessed by John Shanks.

Lot IX. These Tenements of Houses under and above, with the yards and pertinents, lying in the town of Ceres, commonly called Bell's Wynd, presently possessed by Robert Bruce, John Donaldson, Anne Neils, and Alexander Howie.

Lot X. The Tack of the Lands of Bridgend of Ceres, the space thereof yet to run being 14 years, from and after Martinmas next.

Lot XI. An Heritable Debt of 50 l. Sterling of principal, with interest from the 28th November 1776, affecting the houses lying in the town of Cupar, which belonged to Andrew Greig wright, now deceased.

Lot XII. Another Heritable Debt of 20 l. Sterling of principal, besides interest, secured upon the houses lying in the said town of Cupar, the property of George Anderson vintner.

Lot XIII. That Acre of arable Land, lying among the prior acres of St Andrews, possessed by John Ballingall.

For further particulars apply to James Thomson writer to the signet, Oliver Gourlay of Craigrothie, or George Tod writer in Edinburgh.

ADJOURNMENT SALE OF LANGLANDS.

THE Roup and Sale of the HALF BARONY OF WILTON, called LANGLANDS, lying in the parish of Wilton and county of Roxburgh, in the neighbourhood of the town of Hawick, is ADJOURNED to the 16th of August next; when the same will go on, as formerly advertised, in whole or in parcels, within the house of Michael Stevenson innkeeper in Hawick, at twelve o'clock mid-day.

The articles and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet; to whom, or Sir Francis Elliot of Stobs, Bart. near Hawick, any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

AS the whole Heritable Subjects that belonged to the deceased ROBERT BARCLAY tailor in Edinburgh, are now sold, all persons having claims upon said Robert Barclay, or debts affecting his subjects, and also claims upon the Company of Robert Barclay and Son tailors in Edinburgh, are desired immediately to lodge their respective debts, and how secured, with Thomas Macdonald writer to the signet, or William Sprout solicitor at law, Edinburgh, so that measures may be taken for their payment.

ADJOURNED

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS in Berwickshire.

TO be SOLD, by Authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, on Thursday the 6th day of August 1781, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

The **LANDS** and **ESTATE** of LEETSIDE and HILTOWN MYRESIDE, which belonged to the deceased Robert Wood of Leetside, in the following Lots:

LOT I.

The **Lands** and **Estate** of Whitton, called LEETSIDE, lying in the united parishes of Whitton and Hiltown, as presently possessed by Matthew Laidler and John Dickson, with the teinds, houses, yards, and pertinents.

The proven yearly rent is **L. 348 8 9**

DEDUCTIONS.

Minister's stipend,	L. 8 13 10
Schoolmaster's salary,	0 9 4 9-12ths
Few-duties,	2 1 1 6-12ths
	II 4 4 3-12ths

L. 337 4 4 9-12ths

N. B. These lands were formerly advertised to be set up at 7099 l. 15 s. 5 d. 3-12ths sterling, being 21 years purchase of the free rent; but as Mr Home of Wedderburn has now obtained a decree of declarator of the right of superiority of the eight husbandlands of Whitton, part of this lot, and which formerly were understood to be held of the Crown, the whole of this lot will now be set up at 20 years purchase, being 6744 l. 7 s. 11 d.

The lands in this lot consist of 363 acres 3 roods 9 perches, English measure. The soil is remarkably fine. The whole estate is well inclosed with ditches and hedges, which are in the very best order and condition; the inclosures are large, well laid out, and amply supplied with water; the situation is good and convenient, being within six English miles of Dunfermline, seven of Berwick, and eight of Eyemouth, all great market towns. The straw belongs to the ground, and goes along with the property.—The house and stables are good, and covered with Easdale slates; the barns, shades, and other out-houses, are large and convenient; and the tenants are bound to keep all the houses and fences on the estate in good and sufficient condition, during their tacks, upon their own expences.

LOT II.

The **Lands** of HILTOWN MYRESIDE, with the teinds and pertinents occupied by Thomas Richardson.

The yearly rent is **L. 36 0 0**

Deductions,	L. 0 2 10
Minister's stipend,	0 4 1
Schoolmaster's salary,	0 0 14
Blanch duties,	0 7 04

Total free rent L. 35 12 14

Upset-price, at 21 years purchase, is **L. 748 12 14**

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and contain forty-one acres and two roods, English measure. They lie about a mile east from the lands in lot I. are divided into two inclosures, both well supplied with water, and every way fencible. The straw belongs to the ground; and the tenant is bound to uphold the houses and fences in good condition, upon his own expences.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of writs, and a plan of the estate, are lodged with Alexander Abercromby, clerk to the signet; and copies of the articles are also to be seen in the hands of James Lorain, sheriff-clerk of Berwickshire.

By Adjournment.

TO be SOLD by roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d day of August 1781, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

I. The **Lands** and **Barony** of CLOSEBURN, lying in the united parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarna, and shire of Dumfries, with the right of patronage of the said united parishes.

II. The **Lands** and **Estate** of CAPENOCH, lying in the parish of Kells and shire of Dumfries.

The **Barony** of Closeburn consists of 9360 acres, or thereby; and the free-rent, after deduction of all public burdens, is about 1740 l. Sterling, exclusive of the lime-quarries and salmon-fishing.

There are Woods upon this estate to the extent of 270 acres, or thereby, whereof about 180 is mostly oak, one-half twenty years old, the other lately cut, about fifty is fir and other timber near and round the mansion-house; 50 years old; and about forty is a thriving plantation of young firs on the farms of Campel and Lakehead.

The farm of Closeburn Mains is completely inclosed and subdivided, and some of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to grass, and are in great heart; and a considerable part of the remaining estate is inclosed and parcelled out into small farms, and provided with neat farm houses and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of this Barony there is a lime-work, in a most flourishing condition, which, besides being an noble fund for improving the estate, has, for a number of years past, yielded several hundred pounds of clear annual profit.

The estate has right of Salmon-fishing on the river Nith, which bounds it on the south. It has also great plenty of moss; and the whole is well sheltered and watered.

It is situated about ten measured miles from the market-town and thirteen from the port of Dumfries, where there is a constant demand for grain, both for home consumption and export; also a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the same distance from Sanquhar, from which coal can be got at a reasonable rate; and only two miles from the village of Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all sorts of coarse cloths, the manufacture of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glasgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, pass through this estate, for upwards of three miles.

These advantages, in point of situation and intercourse, afford the tenants an opportunity of getting the very best prices for the product of their farms.

The barony of Closeburn stands rated in the cess-books at 4350 merks Scots, whereof about 3000 merks holds blench of the Crown, and the remainder of subjects for payment of small feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the tithes.

The estate of Capenoch holds of a subject, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the waters of Shinnel and Scar. It contains 900 acres or thereby, including about 56 acres of wood twenty years old. Part of these lands are at present in the proprietor's own hand, but the free rent of the whole, when last set, was 231 l. 3 s. 6 d. ster. The arable part of this estate has almost all been limed within these three years, and the pasture ground is reckoned one of the best sheep walks in Nithdale. The lands of Byreholm, part of Capenoch, has lately been inclosed and divided into small farms, and good houses built on them.

William Campbell writer to the signet will shew the title-deeds, rent-rolls, current leases, plans of the estate, and conditions of sale; and copies of the rent-rolls will be seen in the hands of Mr William Macdonald, at Dumfries, the factor on the estate, who will also shew the lands.

For farther particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to fill by private bargain, and will be ready to treat and allow a reasonable time to pay the price.

ARREARS OF LAND TAX.

WHEREAS sundry heritors in the county of Inverness are deficient in paying up their proportions of the supply, there are to certify, that if they do not immediately pay up the arrears due for the last term, and all precedings, to the Deputy Collector at Inverness, application will be made for quartering.

Not to be repeated.

Sale of a Brewery and Houses in Leith.

TO be SOLD by private Bargain, The large and commodious BREWERY, lying in the Sheriff-brae of Leith, the property of Mr Robert Cairns, fitted up with granaries, malt-barns, &c. some years ago, at great expence, for the purpose of malting and porter brewing. This subject has a neat and convenient counting-room adjoining to it, with a pump-well of good water, and is at present occupied by Messrs Jamieson and Patton as a soap and candle work, (for which it likewise answers well), on a short tack, at a considerable yearly rent.

ALSO, The **WHOLE FORE TENEMENT** OF LAND contiguous to the Brewery, consisting of several commodious dwelling-houses, for which there is a good yearly rent drawn.

The title-deeds (which are clear) are in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet, who will inform as to particulars; and the subjects will be shown by the tenants.

By Adjournment, and Price reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 10th day of August curt. at five o'clock afternoon.

A large and commodious **HOUSE** in Nicolson's Street, Edinburgh, which belonged to the late LADY DIANA MIDDLETON, consisting of a ground or under storey, two upper floors, and garret storey.—The dining-room, on the first floor, is an elegant apartment of 30 feet long by 21 in breadth, and 15 feet high.—Behind the house is a Court of Offices, with stables, coach-house, well, and other conveniences; together with a large Area, for a garden.

The upset price is now reduced so low as **ONE THOUSAND POUNDS** Sterling.

The title deeds are in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet, who will inform as to particulars; and the house will be shewed by John Smith, who resides in the neighbourhood.

ALSO, in the month of November next, will be exposed to sale by public roup, in whole or in lots, The **Lands** and **Estate** of FETTERCAIRN, which belonged to the said Lady Middleton, lying in the county of Kincardine; as the same, with the day and place of roup, and other particulars, shall be described in future advertisements.

Application may be made in the mean time to the said William Tytler at Edinburgh; Professor Thomas Gordon, King's College, Aberdeen; and William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, who can inform as to the rental, and shew the title-deeds; and the estate will be shewed by the tenants, any time betwixt and the day of sale.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 25th day of August curt. betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of HOLMAINS,

(as formerly advertised)

Lying in the parishes of Dalton and Lochmahon, (except the lands of Upper Dormont, and the lands of Peacairn, in the parish of Dalton, and the Lands in Hoddam and Drydale parishes, now sold); to be exposed altogether, or in the following lots or parcels, and put up, for the encouragement of purchasers, at the low prices after mentioned, viz.

The whole remaining Estate will be exposed at 14,700 l. And if it does not sell in *cumulo*, it will then be divided, and exposed in lots or parcels, thus, viz.

LOT I.

The Farm of Harthwood, in the parish of Lochmahon, about 345 acres, present rent 65 l. and twelve hens, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 135 merks. The teinds are valued and exhausted; and there is a limestone quarry, lately discovered and opened, which may yield a good rent, there being no other limestone in that part of the country. To be exposed at 1350 l.

LOT II.

The whole Estate in the parish of Dalton, (except Upper Dormont and Peacairn) with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton; to be exposed altogether at 14,000 l.; and if not sold, it will be divided into three parcels, and exposed as follows, viz.

Parcel I. The Lands of Meikle Dalton, (excepting Peacairn) and Kirkwood, and the Fishings thereof, with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton, all holding of the Crown, containing about 714 acres, and paying presently about 288 l.; to be exposed at 7200 l.

This parcel is all inclosed and subdivided; and there is a very good mansion-house at Kirkwood, with gardens, orchards, offices, and out-houses of all kinds, for the accommodation of a gentleman's family. There is also above 90 acres of wood land, not rented; and the woods are very valuable. They sold at last cutting, in 1754, at 915 l.; and are now again very thriving, and fit for sale. Since 1754, the woods have been increased by 30 acres of more planting; and all this is exclusive of the full-grown old timber trees standing round the house and gardens of Kirkwood, and at the village of Dalton, computed to be worth from 300 to 400 l.

2. The Lands of Holmains, Dam, Little Dalton, Mill thereof, Kirkhill, Amagill, Butterwhar, and Part of Moufeward Common, all holding of the Crown, containing about 1212 acres, and paying presently about 273 l.; to be exposed at 6200 l.

This parcel is completely inclosed and subdivided; and there is a manse on several of the farms. There is also a convenient mansion-house and garden at Holmains, and 30 acres of wood land, not rented. The woods are valuable. They sold, when last cut, in 1767, at 750 l. and, being since well kept, are now very thriving. There is also detached clumps or parcels of oak and ash, on different parts of the estate, now fit for sale; and a rise of 50 l. or thereby, is expected on the lands of Holmains, when the current tacks expire, in 1784.

3. The Lands called Fourteen Acres, consisting of about 73 acres, and paying presently 30 l. and 15 hens; to be exposed at 770 l. The purchaser of this parcel will have a freehold qualification upon the old extent.

And, at the same time and place, there is also to be sold, by roup, the Superiority of the Lands after-mentioned, in the lots following, viz.

LOT I. The Superiority of the Seven Merk Land of Peirysbill, called Craighouffsteads and Midge Brae, belonging in property to Joseph and Richardson, valued in the cess-books at 142 merks, and paying 20 merks of yearly feu-duty.

II. The Superiority of the Three Merk Land of Lairdholm and Plewandath, belonging in property to Johnston, presently under judicial sale at the instance of the apparent heir, valued in the cess-books at 140 merks, and paying 21 Scots of annual feu-duty.

III. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Rammercales, belonging in property to Mr Mouniey, valued in the cess-books at 90 merks, and paying 21 Scots of annual feu-duty, and 3s. 4d. in augmentation of the rental.

IV. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Cockett-hill, also belonging in property to Mr Mouniey, valued in the cess-books at 100 merks, and paying 21 Scots of feu-duty.

V. The Superiority of the Five One-half Merk Land of Raffles, Robywhat, Greenfields, and Howthar, belonging in property to Mr Carruthers of Hardriggs, valued in the cess-books at 245 merks, and paying 54 merks of feu-duty.

William Campbell writer to the signet will shew the title-deeds, rent-rolls, and current leases, plans of the estate, and conditions of sale. John Johnston at Shillhill, near Lochmahon, will shew the lands.

Those who wish for further information, or incline to purchase by private bargain, may apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who will be ready to treat, and to allow a reasonable time for payment of the price.